

GLOSSARY

(Including Acronyms and Abbreviations)

Activity Plan. A site-specific plan for the management of one or more resources, e.g. allotment management plan or habitat management plan. Activity plans provide the additional detail necessary to implement decisions made in the Resource Management Plan.

Acquired Land Leases. Federal mineral leases on lands where mineral ownership has been acquired by the federal government from non-federal sources.

Anticlinal Structures. Geologic deposits having a fold, generally convex upward, whose core contains the stratigraphically older rocks.

Aquifer. A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated, permeable material to be able to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). An area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Calcareous. Outcrops of calcareous (calcium-rich) bedrock such as limestone, dolomite, and marble generally limited to relatively small areas.

Closed. Designated areas, routes, roads and trails where the use of OHV's is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Use by emergency vehicles and beach maintenance vehicles is allowed.

Confined Aquifer. An aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds, or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; and aquifer containing confined ground water.

Cultural Resource. The fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structure, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that

were of importance in human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the resource.

Cumulative Impact. The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Disposal. Transfer of ownership of a tract of public land from the United States to another party.

Dolomite glade. A forest opening or isolated prairie resulting from thin soils overlying magnesium rich limestone called dolomite.

Endangered Species. Any species formally recognized by the USFWS as in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Ephemeral Stream. A stream or part of a stream that flows only after precipitation, and whose channel is always above the water table.

Ephemeral Wetland. Wetlands that periodically do not hold any standing water.

Fault Traps. An oil or gas trap in which the closure results from the presence of one or more faults.

Flooding. The temporary covering of the soil surface by water from any source. Shallow water standing during or shortly following rain is excluded from the definition of flooding. Marshes and swamps are excluded from the definition of flooding because water is more than a temporary covering.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579, which gives the BLM legal authority to establish public land

policy, to establish guidelines for administering such policy, and to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of public land.

Federal Mineral Ownership (FMO). Lands on which either the entire mineral estate or certain mineral rights are owned by the federal government.

Forest land. Land carrying forest growth, or if totally lacking, bearing evidence of former forest which contains 10 per cent of more crown cover.

Forest product. Forest products would include any forest land product, including but not limited to timber, plywood, chips, post poles, Christmas trees, greenery, nuts, chemicals, and resins.

Groundwater. Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs.

Habitat. A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

Hazardous Wastes. Those materials defined in Section 101 (14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and listed in 40 CFR 261.

Herbaceous. A plant with little or no woody tissue that dies back at the end of the growing season.

High quality community. Plant communities that show little change from the historical species composition and community structure, or excellent recovery from historic alterations.

Historic Property. Sites of human activity, an object, a building, or a prehistoric or historic district included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. A site that potentially meets the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places is treated as eligible until further scientific investigations are completed.

Hydrocarbons. Organic chemical compounds of hydrogen and carbon atoms that form the basis of all petroleum products, including oil and gas.

Interdisciplinary. Characterized by interactive participation or cooperation of two or more disciplines or fields of study.

Intermittent Stream. A stream that does not flow year round but has some association with ground water for surface or subsurface flows.

Leasable Minerals. Those minerals or materials that can be leased from the federal government. Includes oil and gas, coal, phosphate, sodium, potash, and oil shale.

Lease (Mineral). A contract between an owner of mineral rights and another, granting the latter the right to search for and produce gas, hydrocarbons, or other mineral substances upon payment of an agreed-upon rental and royalties based on production.

Lease Notice. Provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, or operational orders. A lease notice also addresses special items the lessee would consider when planning operations, but does not impose new or additional restrictions.

Lease Stipulations. Additional specific terms and conditions that change the manner in which operation may be conducted on a lease, or modify the lease rights granted.

Limestone glade. A forest opening or isolated prairie resulting from thin soils overlying limestone substrate.

Locatable Minerals. Minerals or materials subject to disposal and development through the Mining Law of 1872, (as amended). Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold and silver and other materials not subject to lease or sale (such as some bentonites, limestone, talc, and some zeolites).

Low quality vegetation community. Plant communities that are lacking in expected plant species and show visible changes in community structure.

Medium quality plant community. Plant communities that show visible changes from the historical species composition and community structure, but which will improve with appropriate management and time.

Mesic. Related to conditions of moderate moisture or water supply. Used to describe organisms occupying moist habitats.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. Public Law 91-190, which established environmental policy for the nation. Among other

items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

Neotropical migratory bird. Birds that breed in temperate areas of the U.S. and Canada and migrate south to winter in the Caribbean, Mexico, Central or South America, includes many of the songbirds.

No Surface Occupancy (NSO). Use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development is prohibited to protect identified resource values. The NSO stipulation includes stipulations which may have been worded as "No Surface Use/Occupancy," "No Surface Disturbance," "Conditional NSO," and "Surface Disturbance or Surface Occupancy Restriction (by location)."

Occurrence. A specific record of a single or group of plant or animal species.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV). This term replaces "off-road vehicle (ORV)", and means any motorized vehicle capable of or designed for travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain.

Open. Designated areas, routes, roads, and trails where unrestricted OHV use may occur (subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343).

Prime Farmland. Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is available for these uses (the land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other land, but not urban built-up land or water).

Public Domain. Public lands which were originally (that is upon the admittance of a state to the United States) owned the federal government and have since that time remained in continuous federal ownership.

Public Domain Leases. Federal mineral leases of mineral interests which were originally (that is upon the admittance of a state to the United States) owned the federal government and have

since that time remained in continuous federal ownership.

Reasonably Foreseeable Development (RFD).

A description of anticipated future development of minerals or other resources, used as a basis for assessing the environmental impacts of RMP decisions.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

A continuum used to characterize recreation opportunities in terms of setting, activity, and experience opportunities. The spectrum contains six classes: Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Rural, Urban, Residential Beach.

Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP).

Refers to both the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 USC 869 (a)) and the uses to be made of public land transferred under the act. The objective of the R&PP Act is to meet the needs of state and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purposes uses. Examples of uses made of R&PP lands are parks, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups. Transfer of land ownership under the provisions of the R&PP Act is referred to as R&PP conveyance.

Resource-Based Outdoor Recreation.

Resource-based outdoor recreation is dependent on some particular element or combination of elements in the natural or cultural environments. Examples would be hunting, fishing camping, boating, and studying nature.

Right-of-Way. The public or federal land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant.

Right-of-Way Grant. A document authorizing the use of public or federal lands for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project (e.g., utility line, road).

Riparian. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow rooted in the water table of streams, ponds, and springs.

Riparian Area. Riparian areas are a form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. These areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or

washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil.

Salable Minerals. Minerals that may be sold under the Material Sale Act of 1947, as amended. Included are common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, and clay.

Scoping Process. An early and public process for determining the nature, significance, and range of issues to be addressed related to a proposed action.

Segregation. The removal for a limited period, subject to valid existing rights, of a specified area of the public lands from the operation of the public land laws, pursuant to the exercise by the Secretary of the Interior of regulatory authority as conferred by law to allow for the orderly administration of the public lands.

Significance. A high degree of importance as indicated by either quantitative measurements or qualitative judgments. Significance may be determined by evaluating characteristics pertaining to location extent, consequences, and duration.

Soil Association. A mapping unit used on general soil maps in which two or more defined taxonomic units occurring together in a characteristic pattern are combined because the scale of the map or the purpose for which it is being made does not require delineation of the individual soils.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). An area where special management or intensive recreation management is needed. Recreation activity plans are required, and greater managerial investment in facilities or supervision can be anticipated.

Special Status Species. Wildlife and plant species either federally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, state-listed, BLM-determined priority species, or listed by the State Heritage organization..

Species of Concern. Species that are not yet listed as endangered or threatened, but that are undergoing a status review. This may include species whose populations are consistently and widely dispersed or whose ranges are restricted to a few localities, so that any major habitat change could lead to extinction. A species that is particularly sensitive to some external disturbance factors.

Split-Estate Lands. A given land area where the surface and mineral estates are in different ownerships. Most often split-estate areas occur where the surface is owned by private individuals, corporations, or groups or by state or local government, and the minerals are federally owned.

Structural Anomalies. Dome-shaped features in the (reservoir) rocks of the earth's subsurface that are prone to accumulated oil and gas deposits.

Surface Managing Agency (SMA). An agency of the federal government which has the primary responsibility for management of a particular area of land, such as the Forest Service, National Park Service, the Navy, Air Force, or the BLM.

Surficial. Pertaining to or lying in or on a surface the surface of the earth; e.g. "surficial weathering" of a rock, or a "surficial structure" formed by creep.

Thermal Maturation. Process of temperature increase in the earth's subsurface necessary for the generation of oil and gas from source rocks.

Threatened Species. Any species formally recognized by the USFWS as likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Undifferentiated Aquifers. Un-named surficial and intermediate water bearing units that are important sources of water locally where other aquifers do not contain potable waters.

Unique Farmland. Unique farmland is land other than prime farm land that is used for the production of specific high value food and other fiber crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops are citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruit, and vegetables.

User-Oriented Outdoor Recreation. User-oriented outdoor recreation can be provided almost anywhere for the convenience of the user. Examples of user-oriented outdoor recreation would be golf, tennis, baseball, archery, skeet, and playground activities.

Visual Resource Management (VRM). The planning, designing, and implementation of management objectives for maintaining scenic value and visual quality on public lands.

Visitor Use Days (VUDs). A measure of the amount of recreational use. In this document, a VUD is calculated by estimating the amount of time one person participated in a recreation activity, multiplied by the estimated number of visitors to a specific tract, and divided by the number of hours in a day that individuals would be expected to go to the tract.

Wetlands. Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Withdrawal. A formalized action restricting specified land from operation or disposal under specified laws, either mineral laws or land disposal laws, or both. Can also be used to transfer jurisdiction of land to another federal agency.

Woodland. Forest land on which trees are present but form only an open canopy, the intervening areas being occupied by lower vegetation. Forest lands which produce or are capable of producing no more than 20 cubic feet per acre per year of commercially important tree species.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATV	-	All Terrain Vehicle
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
EA	-	Environmental Analysis
NOA	-	Notice of Availability
NOI	-	Notice of Intent
NSO	-	No Surface Occupancy
PA	-	Planning Analysis
TUP	-	Temporary Use Permit

Laws

FLPMA-	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
LWCF -	Land and Water Conservation Fund
NEPA-	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
R&PP-	Recreation and Public Purposes Act

U.S. Government Agencies

BLM	-	Bureau of Land Management
COE	-	Army Corps of Engineers